Fir, we have been teld by the post, who most deeply tend the human heart, that "From the notife danger,

Governments, but I confess I feel decay the India

t will be the pleasure of the Senate to consider the res

uttered by the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations. He was grateful to the Senator for having introduced the resolution. What the object of the

British armament sent to the fishing shores was, he could not say; but that it had some ulserlor obect was certain. It had been whisperred that it was connected with certain negotiations with respect to a reciprocity trace with the Colonies. If this were so, it was noth-

ing more nor less than to compel the United States to legislate under durers, and to this, he for one was un

all that had fallen from Mr. Mason, and heartily approved of the resolution. He was gratified at hearing

that Senator's remarks, which were equally at steams. like and patriotic. He had never before heard of suc

and out the Gordion Knot at once. She settled the

matter without notice by force of arms. He regretted the recent publication by the Sacretary of State giving warning to the fishermen. It seemed to Imply a doubt that the rights exercised by them under the treaty,

Mr. Davis said, that from the newspa-

pers, it would appear that the Secretary of State, and the British Minister, who had gone to Boston, were now

the British Minister, who had gone to Boston, were now consulting on this matter, and he thought from this fact that there was little apprehension but the matter would be settled amicably. He had no difficulty in arriving at the object of this movement. The Senator from M sine, be thought, had touched the key to the whole matter; he would not he sitate to set on a bill proposing a proper and suitable system of reciprocity, he, however, desired as much as any one to protect the fishermul, whom he

as much as any one to protect the fishermon, whom he

hought this domineering spirit of England ought to be

should be substituted for negotiation, but that the send-ing of an unnausi naval force into these waters should not pass unnoticed, and that if sent there to effect nego-

not pess tinnence, and coal it set to be coaled a to the coal negotiations, those negotiations should stop. He would not exchange one word or write a line in the way of negotiation till that force was withdrawn. He did not know the object of Mr. Webster and the British Minister being in New England, but if the Secretary of State ex-

to all the particulars.

anged a word or wrote a line of negotiation before at force was withdrawn, he would greatly disappoint

any one to say what information the President por-

Mr. Bell hoped most sincerily that the

Mr. Mason did not desire that war

and since its ratification, were not well founded.

Mr. Cass gave his full concurrence to

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

THE LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver ate

The Fishery Troubles.

Washington, Friday, July 23, 1852. The Senate to-day had up a resolution calling on the State Department for information in regard to the difficulties with England, which induced a belligerent diseussien on the subject of Codfish. After adopting the call for documents, the Senate adjourned to Monday to take breath.

In the House, the bill granting to Michigan alternate sections of Public Lands for & Railroad from Pontiac, Oakland Co., to Lake Michigan, in Ottawa Co., was voted down. A motion to reconsider will come up in the morning, when it will probably carry and the bill pass.

The River and Hurbor bill was taken up and discussed in five-minute speeches .-Several amendments were voted downme appropriating \$50,000 for James River. More will be offered to-morrow.

Mr. Conwin has not returned, being desined at Niegara by indisposition. It is toped that he may be induced to participate in the Celebration of the 27th.

Mr. MARSHALL will not have the vacant adgeship because he does not reside in the District. He is now up for a Mission to (bina, which he won't get.

Mr. Hodge, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, is talked of for Secretary of War rease Mr. Consan goes into the Sapreme erch.

The Engrossing Clerk made a mistake the Deficiency bill, leaving out the Sen-Mileage appropriation. So that play met be enacted again. EYE.

Florida Whig State Convention. CHARLESTON, Friday, July 23, 1852.

The Whig State Convention of Florida embled at Tallahassee on the 15th inst. Gen. Call and as President, assisted by Hon. A. M. White and i. L. C. Gaines of The Osceola Conservatory. The eretaries were C. Drew of The Florida Republican, d L. J. Fleming of Jefferson. The Sentinel, the Whig paper, has not yet reached us.

The Tallahassee Floridian, Democratic, says that a majorof the Convention ratified the nomination of Scott, tille a not inconsiderable minority persisted in refus, to give in their adhesion.

Col. Ward of St. Leon County, one of the Whig Delesee of Baltimore, was selected as the Gubernatorial addidate, and E. C. Cabell, another Delegate, was nonrated for Congress.

On the 16th Inst. Col. Ward personally declined the mination for three reasons, viz: First, He was not manimously nominated : Second, He was informed ist others in the Convention could better unite the cty; and Third, He had that morning received a letrfrom Mr. Cabell, which he said was of such a charteras to render his running on the same ticket with mout of the question. The letter of Mr. Cabell was ad in Convention, and announces that the writer was seedy before the people, having been indorsed and sminsted by various public meetings; that under no rumstances could be support Gen. Scott, and that the dervention ought not to make an effort to carry the same except in State and Congressional tickets.

A Delegate is reported to have intimated that Mr. labell should be thrown overboard.

Without acting upon the intimation, the Convention larged its ression from the Hall to the Scants Chamer, in the State House, and sat with closed doors. After an hour's absence they recurred and nominated Col.

er, in the State House, and sat with closed door.s. Are an hour's absence they returned and moninated Col. Ward. No effort was made to disturb Mr. Cabell.

The Presidential Electors are Col. J. P. Sanderson, sadge Thomas Randall and Major Findley. The Alterace, C. A. Mitchell, G. W. Cail, Jr., and Dr. Fisher.

The Convention adjourned on the afternoon of the bab.

Baltimore in the Pittsburgh Convention.

BALTIMORE, Friday, July 23, 1852. The Baltimore Free-Soilers have apnted six Delegates to Pittsburgh. Only nine persons re present and six of them were appointed Delegates.

The Lundy's Lane Celebration.

BUTTALO, Friday, July 23, 1852. Extensive preparations are making at Stagars for the Celebration on Tuesday next. To-day be ground was reviewed and marked out for the loca-ten of military, &c. From Detroit it is learned that the In of military, &c. From Detroit it is learned that the drayson Guards and a large body of citizens leave on Monday morning for Ningara. At Chicago a meeting was held to day, and resolutions passed that a portion of the military and a Committee of chinens attend. Wilwankee and other cities have also signified their intention to send large delegations.

The Michigan Raitroad heats agree to carry at half-pice, or free one way, during the week until Friday. On the Railroad from here to the Falls the fare is to be undured to constitute the present charges. Arrange-

On the Railroad from here to the Falls the lare is to be reduced to one-third the present charges. Arrange-zents for good accommodation of large numbers are thought made. General Scott at Old Point Comfort-The late

Bishop Chanche. BALTIMORU, Friday, July 23, 1852. Gen. Scorr arrived here last night, and seconded to Old Point this morning. His health is im-

The remains of Bishop Chanche arrived from Frederick this moreing. They will remain in flate at St. Mary's Seminary Crapel, in accordance with its dying request, until Saturday morning, when, after atuneral Mass, they will be interred in the Cathedral Cemetery, by the side of his sister.

The Navyship-Illinois Election.

Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, baying accepted the post of Secretary of the Navy, will enter upon the duties of his office on Monday next. The Itlinois election has been postponed util November.

Memorial to the President on the Fishery

Question. Boston, Friday, July 23, 1852. A memorial addressed to President Fillare is being numerously and influentially signed like. It represents that 2,100 vessels and 30,000 season are now engaged in the faheries, representing superty valued at \$12,000,000; that the people of Newfigland and their fathers have enjoyed free right to fith the now prescribed warers; and that the enforcement of the new construction put upon the treats of mile now prescribed warrs, and test the enforce-tion of the new construction put upon the treaty of \$12 will ruin many families in New England. There-ire, the memorialists pray the President to send a na-ture to the British North American waters, sufficient to protect the fishermen in their lawful occupation.

Sleep-of War Albany Ordered to the Fishing

Grounds. Boston, Friday, July 23, 1852. The sloop of war Albany, now at this set, it said to be under orders to proceed to the Nova-Scota faling grounds to protect our fishermen. This samply a rumor, but it is believed to be true.

Mr. Webster at Marshfield. Losron, Friday, July 23, 1832. A public reception will be given Mr. Weighter to morrow by the citizens of that and the stightering towns.

Henry Clay's Funeral Obsequies at Rochester. The obsequies of HENBY CLAY, under

the direction of the young men of this city, were calculated to day. The procession was very long, and embraced the military and a large number of civic socialists. The sireets were crowded with people, stores were generally closed, and many buildings were handsmely draped. It was the largest procession and most steral turn out ever witnessed here.

The Liquor Law to Bhode Island. PROVIDENCE, Friday, July 23, 1859. The first liquor was seized nader the him law, this morning, and was destroyed.

From Mexico-The Tohuantopee Treaty-The Indham.

New Only and, Tauraday, July 22, 185. The Maxican bright war has arrived with Vera Cree dates to the Stall in. The Maxican Government are reported to be appeared to enflor an extra resident of Congress thought has been called the control of Congress thought has been called the control of Congress to the Congress t

Indians are ranging the frontiers. and the Mexicans are forming for a campaign to expetition from New Leon.

Arrival of the Southern Mail.
Battimone, Friday, July 23, 1852.
Two New-Orleans mails were received

to right. Mrs. Chase, the American harolic, had arrived at New-Orleans from Tampico. The Richmond Enquirer contains a card from Capt. Scott, stating that he has received no answer from Gen. Pierce to the letter addressed to him, previously to the slitling of the Democratic National Convention, and giving a reason that Gen. Pierce received the letter on the eve of leaving home, and not considering himself a candidate for nomination, did not think it necessary to reply.

Extensive Cotton Duck Factory Burned-Loss

\$100,000. Baltimone, Friday, July 23, 1852. The Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland's extensive works for manufacturing cotton duck, at Canton, lower end of the city, was totally de-stroyed by fire this afternoon. Lors about \$100,000, Insurance \$46,000, of which \$10,000 in Hartford Company, \$10,000 in Franklin Company, Philadelphia, and the balance in New-York and Roston offices.

Unitarian Church Destroyed by Fire.

The Unitarian Church at Prospect Hill, Somerville, was destroyed by fire last right. Insured

Destructive Fires at Calais and St. Stephens.

Calais, Thursday, July 22, 1852. A fire occurred in this place yesterday, destroying the dwelling and outbuilding of L. Whitney, also, a valuable horse. Less about \$3,000.

In St Stephens, N. B., a fire has destroyed the exten-

in St. Stephens, N. B., a lire has destroyed the exten-sive saw-mill of Measrs. G. M. Porter & Co., together with seven dwelling-houses and stores, 20 railroad cars, and a large quantity of lumber. When our dispatch closed the fire was still raging, and the loss was then catimeted at \$50,000.

Fire in Albany.

ALBANY, Friday, July 23, 1852. The drug-store of A. McClure & Co., Nos. 74 and 76 Statest, was, with its contents, totally destroyed by fire this evening. The fire caught by the burning of some camphene which one of the men was drawing from a barrel. Insurance: \$1,000 in the Protection, Hartford; \$5,000 in the Atns, Hartford, and \$2,000 in the Atns, Hartford, and Clure & Co. is as much more. Books saved. The building belonged to Mr. John Folen, of Lansingburg, and was insured in the Albany Insurance Office occupants of the offices above the store, Messrs. Costigan, Cyrus Stephens and Daniels & Elecchner, loss everything, and are probably uninsured. The person who was engaged in drawing the camphene was much injured, but we could not get his name.

Ship Prentice again on Fire.

Charleston, Thursday, July 22, 1852.
At 9 o'clock this morning the ship Prentice, nearly loaded with cotton, took fire both fore and ait. This is the third time she has been on fire.

Great Fire in the Woods-Immense Amount of Timber Destroyed. Rome, Friday, July 23, 1852. A destructive fire has been sweeping

through the woods six or eight miles west of this place far the last few days.

Hundreds of acres of land, commonly known as Pine Phains, have also been burned over.

The fire, at last accounts, was still on the increase, and nothing but a heavy rain could possibly quench the flames. Should it not come soon the damage will be immense.

ense addition to the pine timber, several hundred cords of wood and bark prepared for market purposes have been burned.

The Family of the late Prof. Webster. BOSTON, Friday, July 23, 1852.
The wife and daughters of the late Professor Webster arrived here to day from Fayal, in the

Drowning at Cape May.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 23, 1852.

A letter from Cape May reports that Edwin G. Shedaker, merchant of this city, was drowned last evening, while bathing. He left New York, on the Reanabec, on Wednesday. This morning a waiter named Heiss, of

the Columbia House, was also drowned while bathing

Shipwreck and Loss of Life.

Sr. John. N.B., Friday, July 23, 1852. The Halifax papers of the 20th report that the ship of war Camberland, Vice Admiral Sey-mour, sailed for Newfoundland on the 16th inst. negetistion or the sterner arbitrament of war, there was a recessly for avoiding excitement—for keeping cocl. He deprecated also the complaints made against any branch of the Government. All were aware that the Secretary of State at this season seeks his native Heavy and destructive gales had prevalled in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The bark Trusty, from Scarborough, England, went ashore off Gaspe, and 16 lives were lost. It is reported that the armed schooner Alliance, with all on board, had perished near St. Pavl's leland. conducted in the mountsine of New-Hi

Fifteen schooners were lost near Magdalene I-lands, and 22 pilots were drowned.

XXXIId CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, June 23, 1832. Mr. SEWARD presented additional docucents in support of the application for a line of Steam rs between Brooklyn and Bremen.

Mr. HUNTER reported back the Military Acedemy bill with alight amendments.

The bill was taken up, amendments agreed to, and ordered to be read a third time. Mr. Masen offered the following resolu-

Reserved, That the President of the United States be repressed to communicate to the Senars, if not incompatible
with the public interest, all correspondence on file in the
Executive Bepartment with the Government of England, er
its Diplomatic Representatives, since the Convention between the United States and Oreat Britain of October M,
1016, touching the Saheries on the coasts of the British possessions in North America and the rights of citizens of the
United States engaged in such fiaheries, as secured by the
said Convention; and that the President be also requested
to inform the Senate whether any of the naval forces of the
United States have been ordered to the seas unleasn to the
British possessions in North America, to protect the rights of
American Salarman under said Convention of 1818, since
the receipt of the intelligence that a large and unusual British
taxal torce has been ordered there to enforce certain alleged
rights of Great Britain under said Convention.

Mr. Mason said: I have thought it my duty, considering the present aspect of affairs so far as they are
con municated to us by the public journals, to submit Reselved, That the President of the United States be re-

municated to us by the public journals, to submit resolution, and ask that it be considered immedihis resolution, and ask that it be considered immediately. We are informed unofficially, but in a manner leavely indicating that it is correct, that the British leaver ment has recently asserted rights under the Contention of 1s is in relation to the hisheries of the North-which, whether they exist or not, they suffered from 81s to 1stl, when the question was moved as to the especially rights of British subjects and American citates under the treaty of 1818—they still suffered to remain in statu quo. Sir, the British government know well act year, these and important interests are embarked rge and important interests are embarked if the United States in these fisheries,—they by chizens of the chised States in these fisheries,—they knew that the harbors and coasts and seas of their possessions in North America swarm at stated seasons of the year, said this, as I am informed, is one of those teasens, with those fishing vessels; yet suddenly without notice of any kird we are informed from the public townsels. stice of any kird we are informed from the public urnals and semi-cilically by a sort of proclamation out the Secretary of State, that a very large British aval force has been ordered into these seas for the

naval force has been ordered into thousakes for the purpose of enforcing at the mouth of the cannon the construction which Great Britain has now recently determined to place on that Convention.

Now, Sir, I had supposed, in this civilized age, and between two such countries as those of Great Britain and the United States, that were it the purpose of England to revive her construction of this Convention, and require that it should be sincreed, ordinary national mater would not lead to war. He did not believe that a war was possible at present between the United States and Great Britein. Believing this, he rejoiced in what Exploid had done—she had done that, which would public attention to the miscrably defenseless state the country as well on the Atlantic as the Patha, a good results might follow. At present we could put twenty vessels aftent to compete with the force require that it should be enforced, ordinary national courtery would have required that notice should have been given of that determination on the part of Great Britain. But, Sir, when no such notice is given—when, on the contrary, the first information which reaches us is that Great Initials has codes duly it. Mr. Bonland answered the question as Dif. BORLAND answered the question as to who so capable of defending the laterests of the country as the Secretary of State, by referring to that Secretary's course in the House of Representatives during the last war, which was a war commenced for the trahir of these fishermen. He then demonstrated that war in terms which were too disgusting to be represented. After the war, the party of which, Mr. Webster was the leader, and declared that it was unbecoming a Christian proping to reside over the recurring of that Great British has ordered into those seas a large na-val force for the purpose of enforcing this alleged right, larnow not in what light it may strike other Senators, but it strikes use as a far higher offense than a breach of Exrow not in what light it may strike other Senators, but it strikes me as a far higher otherse than a breach of national courtesy—rs one of insult and indignity to the whole American people. This morning, in the first paper I took up from the North, I see extracted from one of the British Colonial newspapers, printed at St. John, New Brunawick, a formal statement of the actual varieties of ordered by Great Britain into those contents. ing a Christian people to rejoice over the victories of revel force ordered by Great Britain into those seas, it consists of the Cumberland, a 70 gun ship, commanded by Sir G. H. Seymour, who, I believe, is a British Admiral, or manding on the West India Station. And then follows an enumeration stakem vessels, sloops of war and schooners, to the number of 15, ordered to rendezvous there investigates and with the atmost diagraph. there immediately, and with the utmost dispatch—for what purpose: To enforce at once and without notice to this Government, so far as I am informed, and yet we have some information through the quasi proclamation

Mr. PEARCE said that Mr. Webster had Mr. Pearce said that Mr. Webster had sen repeatedly asselled for his course during the war 1812, but he never before heard imputed to him any sen rike to obequeing to be repeated; he thought the Senator must be maistain. He then suggested the important of discussing matters of which we had no inconstine. He would his to know the object of the said force gentlemer were disposed to send to the shing costs? What instructions were to be given to be companied. of the Secretary of State - at the mouth of the casson, the construction which the Bellish Government places Mr. Mason said if the object of the the construction which the Botton Green has been on that Convention. I do not know what view has been ich remaites in such urusual force was to coorce challer, there cupit to be no negotiation till it was drawn. He would in such case instruct the Amerion that Convention. I do not know what view has been taken by the Previoust, of this extraordinary move neal, bet I thick I do know what the American peop's would domain of the Executive under such circumstances. If there be official or satisfactory information to the Executive that this extraordinary naval a mamment has been ordered by Great Binain into the North can Commission to maintain the American fishermen in

bave lose erjoying for thirty years

Attention rees, for the purpose of executing last after the contraction which treat lithers places on the Convention, I say the Areadon people will demand of the last purpose of the Harman and the last purpose of the Harman and the Mr. PEARCE thought it probable if the British Government were taked the ob-they would discissin any such purpose. I were that all the neval form of the frame that the manual be converted there insteadly, to protect the

they would disciss any such purpose.

Mr. Phart sainthins appeared to him more likely to result in worthandid the last dainalty. The English Government has declared upon a treaty construction. English don't went to negative, for she has sent a large force to execute her construction of the Treity. Americans are to be excelled four tights which they have enjoyed for thirty years, under what their Government has at all times and now declares to be the proper construction of the Treaty. Ought not a force to be sent there to protect them in those rights which this Government has declared to be theirs! which this Government has declared to be theirs? Cerubily there ought. If this be done, and the Britisa efficer executes his orders, a collision must ensue, for an American Commandor will not whose the relative

aby that has been purupon the American people in the ordering of the British equatron into those sear without in the axes, if I read the feelings of our people right, they will demand that a like force shall be instably ent there, in order that the rights of our people may be pro-trefed. Sir, I do not profess the power to constructive purpose on the part of the British Government, but I The resolution was agreed to unanimously. Mr. Hunten said that in the enrolment of the Deficiency bill the item appropriating \$50,000 for per diam and mileage of Senators was accidentally omitted. He moved that it be now added to the Milliary was very much impressed by a dispatch which I saw in one of the late papers, but which, unfortunately, I have Within the last few days a dispatch has appeared

The Military Academy bill was then passed, and the Senate adjourned till Monday.

Within the last few days a dispatch has appeared from the Foreign Office of Great Britain to the Colorial Office, advising it of this movement, and advising that it was one requiring celerity and dispatch, and requiring that measures should be taken by the Colonial Office to procure concert between the British naval force and the Colonial authorities. The reason assigned was that this measure was laken on the part of Great Britain as prelimitary to certain negotiations. Now what does this mean! I know not what these negotiations are; but lift HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Washington, Friday, July 23, 1852. The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill granting the right of way and 200,000 ceres of public land to Michigan, to aid in the construction of a Railroad from Founce to the navigable waters of Lake Michigan, in Ottawa County.

Mr. STUART explained the provisions of the lift, when on motion of Mr. Carle, of Obio, it was laid on the table. Yeas 19—Nays 67. Feeding a motion to reconsider the vote the morning hour expired. The House went into Committe on the

limitary to certain negotiations. Now what does this mean? I know not what these negotiations are; but if it means anything, it means that we are to negotiate under doreste. Aye, Sir, at this day, that this great people, covering a continent, numbering twenty-live millions, are to negotiate with a foreign fleet on our coast.

I know not what the President has done. I claim to know what the American people expect of him. I know that if he has done his duty, the reply to this resolution of inquiry will be: "I have ordered the whole naval River and Harbor bill. Mr. MALONY supported the policy on orce of the country into those seas, to protect the rights of American fishermon against British cannon." I hope Constitutional and Democratic grounds, and said that sver size that party had been in existence, its motto in every Presidential campaign has been protection to American Commerce, whether inland or foreign. Mr. HAMLIN agreed with every word

Mr. SETMOUR, of New-York, closed the delays, justifying the bill and the principles involved in it on Constitutional grounds, as maintened by Jef-ferson, Medison, Jackson and other Democratic lights.

Mr. Johnson, (Ga.) moved to strike out the chuse appropriating money out of the Treasury to the improvement of the Rivers and Jarbors specified and substituting therefor a provision that the consent of Congress be given to the States to levy tunnage duries for trees purposes. He said that the first named was of doubtful power, while on the latter there was no dis-pute; and his plan would induce economy, and put the tax on those who are more immediately interested in

Mr. STANLY -- The gentleman who preceded him, having made use of the term Republican party, asked him what he meant by it.

Mr. Johnson replied, individuals who contend the Government has no powers but what are expressly granted and admit the incidental grants to

like and patriotic. He had never before heard of such a proceeding as that now adopted by England. No matter what the object of the force was, there was one thing certain, the American people would not submit to surrender their rights. This treaty was now over thirty years old, and it recognized clearly the right of Americans to fish which three miles of any shore. This had been conceded for thirty years. If there were any doubt of it, it could be settled be negotiation. This Great Britain old not do. She drew the sword and cut the Gorddon Knot at once. She settled the Mr. STANLY-You mean to say reason-Mr. Johnson—I know that in the party to which I recently belonged, the Democratic, there was as nuch latitude of construction as in the other.

Mr. STANLY-The party to which you Mr. Johnson.—I belong to the independent order of outsiders. (Laughter.)

Mr. Caskie offered an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of James and Appointtox Rivers in Virginia, and after explanations it was rejected—62 against CL. Perging an amendment, the Committee

rose and the House adjourned.

ILLINOIS - Congressional Apportionment. -The Legislature has made the following Appor-

Mr. BOBLAND complained that the Executionment: tive had neglected to send any information, or to com-municate with Congress, on this subject, while the Sec-retary of State, shent from the city, was carrying on a newspaper discursion of the whole matter. He disap-proved particularly of the tenor of the warning to the fahermen to beware of the British vessels. He read from a New York paper that there was no truth in the statement that Mr. Crampton had gone to Boston. Mr. BUTLER alluded to overtures by the British, for regotistions about the fisheries, sometime since, in consequence of having been crowded out by Total. 5,023 4,464 4,105... 4,613 4,665 558....93,4901708 1022 2130....1117 2027 Mr. Adams thought discussion prema-Kare 155 De Kalb ... 255 Lee 800 613 529.... 372 763 1220... 748 574 427... 142 377 105... 214 e till after the information was obtained.

Mr. Seward would vote with pleasure Total, 4,373 4,135 4,865,... 8,473 1,667 1,615.....94,454

the resolution. It was limited to two objects to biain information as to the diplomatic correspondence obtain information as to the diplomatic correspondence on the subject, and whether any naval force had been sent to the seas where the difficulty has arisen. He saw nothing objectionable in this. The importance of these fisheries was conceded by all, and no one State was more interested in them than another. It was well known that any attempt to drive our fishermen from those fisheries would involve the whole country in a blaze of war, in which case his State would be deeply interested. He deprecated, as well as the Senator from Massachusetts, all excitement on the subject. Which the deficiently which as settled by Champaign, 2/3 187 178 McLean ... 2/3 197 386 De Witt ... 373 363 20 3.7 mate to escape the severity of the weather here, and could assure Senstors that should the regutations here was tothing unprophicus in that locality for the herties of the country. In that locality was written out farrous letter which startled the Governments of the Continent of Europe.

Mr. Rusk said, that if one objectof this

val force, by G.cat Britain, was to bring about a reclectly in trade, so matter how favorably he might look on such a proposition otherwise, he would never give his asset under the duress of British cannon. He Total. 7.0/5 6.297 1.003...5,932 2205 1074 804 inncock...1687 41,..., 7,616 ..., 4,612 Total . 6,385 624...5,510 6,699 7,349 130...1443 15....626 47...1857 96...641 36...300 13...355

1123 53 Mr. Torey thought the sending of this forteen ry 2 Mr. 10004 inlought the scholing of this orce to the fishing seas the most extraordinary initiative oward negotiation he over heard of. He hoped the re-obtains would pass. He thought it likely that the Extrative required prompting. He discussed the terms of he treaty of 1818, and denied the validity of the British 102...7,171 8,110 100...105,231 Mr. Dawson deprecated all complaints VII. 4...510 3...271 ...71 ...196 6...176 12...701 27...925 42...101 of the Administration till further information was re-ceived. He saked when the President had over shown ceived. He asked when the Fresholdent had over shown that he required any prompting to discharge his duty. Who so competent or more likely to defend the men of the North than the Secretary of State? He saw no cause for war in all this. He would vote for the reso-Messrs. Dawson and Toucr continued Mr. BORLAND contended that the Execlive had information on this subject, for the Secretary State had, in his new-spaper discussion, gone minute-Richland... 32) Fayette.... 407 Mr. SEWARD concluded that the resolu-\$4....5.007 6.184 Total .. 5,815 6,046 tion eight to pass. If there was involved in this ques-tion the remotest prospect of war, there ought to be no division between the different branches of the Govern-ment, and no complaining or fault-flading by either, England ought to see us united,—it was impossible for

3.... 834 27.... 254 10.... 182 560.... 715 546 555 Total .. 5,517

Total. 4,046 6,570 110...3,677 8,653 276 The Westchester (Pa) Village Reor has a statement to the effect that Elizabeth Par-r colored girl, who, it was alleged, was abdured, in Chester County some months ago, and sold or another name in New-Orleans, has been returned Baltimore. The citizens of Chester County, beconducted for the payment of that sum if she did to the prove to be Elizabeth Parker. The Legislature of Priny tiving a baving had the subject brought to their added by authorized counsel in her behalf to be employed, and the savinest of all expenses to regain her freedom. In the Parker is now in Estimore County is it, awaiting a unit involving her freedom.

Farthe N. V. Tollians. NIAGARA .- Ain - Office the willy Night. BY ONE OF THE BOXA-

I'sve were the hard own Who Freedom's chief surrounded, When, on Minteral-plain, The buttle-tramped sounded : But one and all that traopet call In dauntless line united The sire and son, with swend and gan, In Freedom's cause were plighted.

Firm, 'mid the thunder shock Of Britain's val'ious hoavy, Moved they, like mountain rock, To combut and to glary ; And sire and son, as spent each gun-With freedom's spirit burning-Met, hand to hand, the British band, The British bay nets turning

Dark rose the battle cloud O'er Freedom's banners glancing, Darkest, where Britain proud Met Freedom's Chiefadvancing On Lundy's Lane, blood fell like rain, From hero hearts outpouring, And Freedom's San, who led them on, Fell 'mid the battle's roaring.

Night o'er Niagara's field, With sable plame, is stealing; Dead on his battle shield, No hero's face revealing : One gory bed, the victors dead, And vanquished formen keeping, While weary-word, 'neath banders tord, The living sound are bleeping.

God rest the hero dead, In freedom's battle falling God bless the Chief who led, At freedom's tramput-calling And while on high our flag shall fly, With Freedom's stars upon it, We'll ne'er forget Niag'ra's field, Nor Windtell Scorr who won it

Salelde of a Parser at Saczaia.

Suicide of n Parser at Spezzia.

Catesposite of the North Buly Admission of Canada, Monday, ally a 1802.

A melancholy licuident occurred a few days ago on board the U.S. frigate Camberland, recently arrived at spezzia, our naval station on this coast) from the I futed States. The Parser, George F. Sawyer, committed suicide about 3 o'clock to the afternoon of the 35th ult, by cutting his throat with a knife. It appeared during the legal logatry into the case, that Mr. S. was a respectable and responsible person, that he was a native of the State of Vermont, that he had staired his o'cht year, and that his self-destruction was owing solely to an allonation of mind, occasioned by an unexpected reparation from a young and beautiful wife, whom he married a few days before being ordered to sea. His accounts were found to be correct, of course, As you may suppose, the event produced much feeling among the officers and crew, and was the occasion of solemn religious services.

IF A tree on Cunningham's plantation. near Lexington, Miss., was struck by lightning on the 12th list, and of seven negroes who were sitting beneath it, cating their disners, lour were killed—a loss to the owner of some \$2,500, or \$3,000. How unfortunate for him that they were not free laborers!

EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Icems. STEAM FROM LIVERPOOL TO AFRICA .-A company has been formed in Liverpool for establishing a line of screw steamers between this port and the ing a line of screw steamers between his port and the western coast of Africa. A Royal charter has been obtained, and the title is "The laverpool and African Screw or Steamship Company." The ships will call at Teneriffe, Goree, Gambla, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cape Ceast Castlo, Acora, Lagos, Whydah, Badagry, Brany, Old Calaber, Cameronia, and Fernando Po. The object of this company is to carry passengers and cargo to and from Africa, salling monthly each way. The distance being about "500 miles, it is expected thase vessels will make the voyace in 3 months and a half. The contemplated rates of ireight are 2.3 per tun out and £5 per tun home. Taking into calculation the saving in interest, insurance, &c., coupled with the extra ing in interest, insurance, &c., compiled with the extra language of iron steamships over wooden ones of 33 per cent, metal cachs have been invented for the palm oil trade, having on increased internal capacity of 25 per cent, over the wood cacks, and this will reduce the for the Cos per tun. This combination of ship and cake will bring the rate of freight on a par with the present cost to importers. With all lend management, the results cannot be otherwise than satisfactory. [Liv. Jour

THE "FREE" CITY OF HAMBURG .-The correspondent of The Daily News, writing from Hamburg, says: "If a proof were wanted that the independence of the petry German States is but an Disdependence of the petty Germae States is but as the idealose, the confidential communication made by the Preddent of the Diet at Frankfort to our Delegate, Smaler in the repeater, would formula it. By that communication, the Senate to plainty told, though in coursess; lineungs, that the Diet will not consent to the reforms of our Considerion, as proposed by the Committee of nine, and pessed by our Legislature. There are three grounds alleged for the interference of the Diet. The first is the representation given to the villages belonging to this city. It that were allowed, it is urged Hamburgh would become a state, whoreas it was admitted in the confederation as a city only. The next is the census of ciectors being too low to the opinion of the Diet. The first light is the emancipation of the Jews, by which possibly a Jow might become a Senator, and Hamburg could no larger be considered a Christian state. There are, moreover, objectious to other reforms (the communication goes on to state) but it does not seem worth while to mention them; a bird is, however, thrown our that the proposal of the Committee ment underso a thorough investigation. If the Senate should not comply with the wishes of the Diet, or if the Senate should not real streng enough to carry them through, the Diet will find means to do so." FREQUENCY OF MURDERS IN THE RO-

MAN STITES.—When foreigners take up an Englisher speper, and see the accounts of murders and crimitation in related they are impressed with a most unf yorable idea of the largish character. Here nothing is published—nothing is known. A marder in liviy is the talk of one day but no more. It positively creates less sensation than the account of a broken ley or a less ernation then the account of a broken leg of a d'alocated a m, or any other caseal accident; and with reason, for it is less rare. In England a murder is posted all over the country, and supplies the inhaltants with a totle of conversation or montis. Yesterday evening (June ii) on returning from a wilk in the country, near Ancons, I was attracted by the appearance of a strong hody of police, who proceeded toward a few houses situated outside the Posta Fia. On following them, I found two Roman artillerymen lying weltering in their blood. I such was stabbed to the neart; the short Roman sword was still sticking in the left side of one of the unfortunate men. Each had but one wound exactly at the neart. Their deaths had been instantaneous. A third a sider, who had also been engaged; in the offrey, had fiel wounded. To day the or currence is already forgotten, and I believe that not more than a hundred persons at Ancona have heard of it. A friend here assures me that in a small village near which he resides, and which numbers some 1500 inhabitants, there is not a family of which some member has not either. resides, and which numbers some 1500 innations, that is not a family of which some manufer has not either been stabled, or has committed a murder. These matters are not heard of—nor numbed—yet they are not a bad hearted people. Het blooded and revengeful, they immediately grasp the halfe.

[In an force-postent of the Morning Chemicle. AN ENGLISH LADY AND THE POPE .-

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter, eddressed by a young English ledy visiting Rome to her mother describing an unexpected interview which she had with the Pope and his Hollness condescention and politeness. "On, I must tell you an adventure of mine. The Pope the other day was taking a walk in the neighborhood of his Villa Pamilitia. I had diligan acceptably in that direction with phila; I had driven accidentally in that direction with iny cameriers, and left the carriege to get a nearer view of Pros IN, as he passed through some of the charming iny camatiers, and cit the course of the charming isnes about there, and, hadly on my way, thre down a me branches of bay and wha flawers. Suddenly the quards on horseback soured me very graciously, instead of locking very fierce, as they had been dilligantly doing, and a little men in black, a secretary, came up and said that the Holiness was graciously pleased to allow the signostina to kiss his foot. Whether I am more finglish at heart than I like to confess, or whether I simply thought that my own foot was much prettler and more worth Mesing tam his, I know not, but I declined the horso, saying that my camatiers would, no doubt, be delighted, being a Councile, while I was not. The guard, priests, and cardinals had by this time formed a remidire, in the midst of which stood his H liness, radiant in white, and purple, and gold; a dark backer and of bay trees, and rulins and lay; a deep, clear any above blue as one only sees the eky at Rome; a Ealo of griden sunset light fell on the Ponthi's venerable grave, and calon pel, dignified lase. Down on here ble figure, and calm, pel., dignified lane. Down on her haves went poor Eins. How far the courage of the haves went poor E. ma. How far the courage of the period related opposite in a straw hat, and blue ribbons, and have curle might or might not have held out against a limit, I know not, but, with the smile which used once to win all hearts before his weekteess allensted his people from him, Pius said to me, Well, then, the hand, (I book the hand he held out to me, and bent over it the strew hat, and the blueribbons, and the curls, and kinsed his and God blass and had then an adding a collection. it.) and God bless you, and thus my audience ended."
[The young ledy is well known in the island, having realded for some time in Douglas.] [Manx Sun. SUICIDE AT THE TAVISTOCK HOTEL.

A painful sensetten was caused on the 8th ult., at the

Tayletock Hotel Landon, in consequence of the follow ing discovery. It appears that a gentlemen belonging to a highly respectable American family, but been lodging at the hotel, and from his generally pleasing manner, ing at his beat, and could appear any pleasing manner, no case for a mornial contemplated that his his line lice; was impaired. Yesterday is me surprise was created from the fact that the unit timese gonile man did not make his appearance at the usual hour. Some of the donce his appearance at the usual hour. Some of the donce his necessary extraction of distinction to his badroom to call him, but not receiving an answer the door was opened, when the unfurturate person was four disting on his head, and his head, and his man was severed almost from ear to car. A marked man was sent for, who pronounced life extinct. From a more minute casalination made of the room, there seems no doubt that the deceased had, in the first in-stance, cut his threat wile lying in bed, and that he than jumped out and made his bed on the floor, where he shouly after expired. The name of the deceased could not be learned, but it is well known that he is the ston of an American decease a suppose. son of an American doctor or surgeon.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

American Securities. There has been a good demand this weak for American Stocks, in which, however, the United States Railway Sonde do not participate. The present quotations of the various classes of securities are reported as follows by Messra D. Bell, Son & Co., for transmission to America.

Redeemable. Dividends. Prices. | Ented States 6 D Ct. Eds. | 1994 | Dividends | Divid Monitoral City is 47 Conts. .. 1867-1865 | Martin Sept. | April & Oct. | 96. W 87 | Montrea Care | ned Ferneyhania 180 180 April and Out 180 9 140 Central 7 & Cts. 180 180 Feb, and Aug 20 2 -

Bank of France.

The Meniferr publishes the following official statement of the operations of the bank of France during the first six months of the present year.

Expenses of management. 230,733 93
Discount of commercial bills not yet due, reserved for the next half-year 56,010 0 Total. 925,743 93
rchis applicable to the dividend on 91,230 shares,
at the rate of 181 P share. 5,232,560 9 Discounts carried over from the last half-year... 160,450 0 Capital role employed, and sundry receips. 198,450 of Capital role employed, and sundry receips. 45,309 55 biscounts during the helf-year. 583,502 62 Interest on Government securities in arrear. 1,807,747 50 sunner on Sunney in Farkers.

Advanced on a deposit of buliton. 5,967 5 Advanced on public securities due at a fixed period. 40,168 55 Advanced on public securities at periods undetermined. 625,963 42 626,983 42 mines.
Advances on Ratiway accurities.
Bonds of the Mint.
Drofts de garde.
It torest on the advances to the State on Treas-10,374 70 ricerest on the advances to the State on Treasury bond.

Interest on the advance of 75 140,000L.

Interest on the loan of 20,000 cont to the City of 847,222 21 Parte.
Sundry proits.
Commission on bills to order.

Promits of the Branch Banks for a x months..... Received on account of protested bills.....

Metals.

From the Board of Trade returns, just issued, we extract the following datailed account of the quantities of metals of home produce and manufacture exported from the United Kingdom during the month ending the 5th of June, in the three last years:

Metals, viz: Exports. Month ending June 5, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1859, 1851, 1852, 1859, 185

fellowing endem of the fellowing the fellowing the month ending the grant the month ending the grant the fellowing the month ending June 5, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853 tron, wire. 1008 1008 316 32 549
tron, cast 1008 316 32 549
tron, cast 1008 316 32 549
tron, cast 1008 2666 2128 5407
tron, wrought of all sorts. 1008 14,174 12,628 11,725
Steel, unwrought 1008 1008 11,225
Copper in bricks and pigs. 1008 1,625 11,537 11,994
Sheels, malls, &c., (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing)
Whought of other sorts. 1008 1,045 1,504 1,504
Brass of all sorts. 1008 1,045 1,504 1,504
Brass of all sorts. 1008 1,045 1,504
Brass of all sorts. 1008 1,044 2,079
Tin, nuwrought 1008 1,046 2,079
Tin, nuwrought 1008 1,046 2,079
The total declared value of all the metals comorised in the above table stands as follows for the month and fival months.

1052 2478,869 2,053,953
1056 709,702 3,827,445
1156 709,703 3,827,445

SCOTLAND.

The Elections-Crops-American Travelers. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribuna.

EDINBURG, Friday, July 9, 1852. We are in the midst of a most earnestly contested election. The whole country is aroused to action pending the elections of the new Parliament. In some of the towns and boroughs the uestions are already settled with but a small change. The Conservatives have gained three or four, which looks favorably for the new Ministry. The wise in such things think the final summing up exceedingly doubtful. George Thompson has been defeated. Lord John Russell and several of his late cabinet have been returned. In this city the stagings are going up for the hustings. The friends of Mr. Macaulay, the historian, have crowded him forward, but he refuses to make any pledges, or, like other more ambitious candidates, to "come forward and meet his constituents." His enemies are out upon him for his silence, asserting that he voted for the "Meynooth grants and the support of the Popish priests" while he was a member, and therefore he ought to be rejected by Scotch Protestants. His name, like those of the other candulates, is placarded all about the city are man unworthy of trust and uafit for a place in Parliament.

Holyrood House is alive with the note of preparation for the election of sixteen Peers of Scotland, which is to come off with due form next week. Such transactions in that venerable old ple seem sadly out of place, like a merry song in a graveyard. Helyrood is venerable in the solema dignity of the past. The strange sounds of Whig and Tory, Liberal and Conservative, ring sadly through its empty halls. But some deeds receive their sanction from the place where they are perorned, no matter how dark and damning. To one practiced in the manner of our elections.

the management here seems exceedingly strange. The Queen appoints by proclamation that the election shall be held between such and such days. The Sheriff fixes the precise day and hour. I noticed in one shire from "12 o'clock noon, to 1 o'clock, P. M." When the hour arrived, the Sheriff, the Provost, Magistrates and Town Council met in the Town Hall, and along with the candidate, and various other digniteries, came forward to the hustings, and took their seats upon the mised benches. The electors-some two or three thousand-were gathered in front. The Sheriff rend the writ and act against bribery, when the Provost nominated his candidate, giving some of his good qualities as a t ader doss those of his show or the jockey of his horses at an auction. Another seconded it, with additional recommendations, when the Sheriff asked if there were other candidates to be offered. None appearing, he proclaimed the nominee duly elected. Mr. Candidate-now a member elect of the next Parliament-came forward with thanks and promises, which the people cheered loudly, and all was In case other candidates have been presented, a

show of hands" would have been called for by the Sheriff. He would proclaim for the one having the largest number, when, if the opposing candidate demanded it, a day must be set and a ballot held to determine the result. The whole system seems, to an unpracticed eye, a very bad way of munnging elections. The crops through the country appear to be in

a very fine concition. The weather is excellent, and farmers have high hopes; they are busy with their hay, which, so far, has been badly cured, But, for a few days past, the weather has been hot